THE CLARK BRIBERY CASE.

HIS SEAT IN THE SINATE SAID TO HAVE COST \$1,250,000. Testimony Expected This Week That Will

erat Expresses the Opinion That All the Charges Against Clark Will Be Proved. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The examination of witnesses by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, investigating the charges of bribery against Senator Clark of Montana, will be resumed on Wednesday. The only dramatic incident of the investigation so far was the exhibition to the committee yesterday of the \$30,000 in cash which has been wandering about for several months with no one to claim ownership. Large crowds have been attracted daily to the sessions of the committee, but because the testimony has not been of a sensational character the impression among those on the outside is that the case against Senator Clark will fail. This, however, is a hasty conclusion. Those persons who have knowledge of the situation in Montana. both lawyers and laymen, make the assertion to-day that there are wi'nesses now on their way to Washington whose testimony will be direct and convincing with regard to the use of large sums of money by those acting on Mr. Clark's instructions, as to leave no doubt in the minds of the committee and the public that the accused Senator is guilty on every charge. Indeed, one of those personally in-terested in the work of the committee, a Democrat and a citizen of Montana, expresses the opinion that the people of the United States will be astounded by the testimony that will be given within the next few days. He chinks that it will not be po-sible, perhaps, to show the exact amount of money disbursed by Mr. Clark, but is confident that witnesses will be produced who will be able to account for the expenditure of at least \$1,250,000. This gentleman expresses the further opinion that the evidence on this point will show conclusively that a large part of the money was spent in the direct britery of the members of the Legislature, and that as a result there will not be a member of the committee, either Republican or Democrat, who will vote to retain Mr. Clark in his seat. It is thought, therefore, that the report of the com-

essary to call the roll in the Senate on the Question of declaring his seat vacant.

The investigation of the charges against Senator Clark has involved the political and business interests of Montana to such an extent that a number of citizens of that State are now in Washington and more are coming. A majority of them are so closely concerned one way or another in the outcome that it is only when a man is found who is known to be Interested in the case only because of his desire to maintain the honor of the State and rebuke those who have assailed it that the truth can be ascertained. It is from one of this class that THE SUN correspondent has obtained the foregoing information. The men who are working in the interest of Senator Clark of course pooh-pooh the idea that the Senate

ing against Mr. Clark that it will not be nec-

working in the interest of Senator Clark of course pooh-pooh the idea that the Senate committee will find him guilty, but they are the same men who a few weeks ago were loudly assuring Senator Clark and the public that the Susreme Court of Montana would ignore the charges against Alamey John E. Wellcome. The court, however, after investigating the charges against heart promptly expelled him from the Montana ber.

During all the sessions of the Senate committee the silence and apparent indifference of the leading course, for the prosecution, ex-Senator Edmunds, has been marked. With a black silk cap on his had thead he has sat ma characteristic attitude low down in his chair, his chin resting on his hants, his forefinger occasionally rubbing his nesse and his eves nafectosed, as if he were dreaming. To those who know Senator Edmunds, has been; marked, with a black silk cap on his hants, his forefinger occasionally rubbing his nesse and his eves nafectosed, as if he were dreaming. To those who know Senator Edmunds, heaveer, this silence bodes trouble. His attitude is described as that of a panther before springing, and those who have watched him day by day predict that when the important testimony of the prosecution has been submitted, and the leading witnesses in his favor have been put upon the stand, he will arouse himself for the combat, and make such a butter arraignment of the accused Senator as will surprise the country and drive him from the Sesate.

It is a fact that charges against United States Senators for the improper use of money in securing their election have, except in very rare instances, resulted in a whitewashing report. But those who are connected with this investigation of the millionaire copper king, say that the circumstances of it are entirely unusual and that the Senate will not dare to ignore the testimony that will soon be submitted. A Montana Democrat, who is acquainted with every as a fact that Mr. Clark paid at least \$1,250,000 of the could be assured that the investigating committe

World."
At the session of the committee to-day H. H.
Garr, who was on the stand yesterday was recalled and gave some explanations of his restimony in reply to questions asked him by benator Turney (Dem., Tenn.) The next witness was Marcus Lafavette Hewitt of Montana, a miner. He testified that Hewitt of Montana, a miner. He testified he was in Helena during the meeting of Legislature and that conversations the configuration of the configuration of

Charles W. Clark, Wellcome and dickfort, who were all act us in the interest of Senator Clark. He was asked by Charles W. Clark to see Myers. a State Senator, and find out whether he would yote for Senator Clark.

"Charles W. Clark told me," the witness testified, "that I should see Myers and should offer him \$10,000 for his yote. I told this to Myers, who seemed to be a little unwilling to enter into conversation with me on the sub-lect. He said he could not see his way clearly to do anythir of that kind."
"What report did you make to Charles W.

"I told him what took place between me and Myers and he told me to see Myers and and tell him that he wanted to see him. I saw Myers the next day and told him, and he said tell him that he wanted to see him. I saw Myers the next day and told him, and he said he had been thinking over the matter, and that if Charles W. Clark would out \$10.000 in the hands of Mr. Whitesuch, he (Myers) would vote for Senator Clark, if the money was to be

Did you make a report of that to Charles W. "He you make a recommendation of the hold and saked him if Myers was going to vote for his father. He said that he was, that Whiteside had the money and that everything was satisfactor."

factory."

Witness went on and detailed a conversation Witness went on and detniled a conversation which he had with Senator Clark, in which he saked the Senator why he placed so much confidence in Whiteside, and the Senator replied that Whiteside was perfectly reintile. Witness testified that after the exposure he asked Senator Clark what he was going to do, and the Senator said there was only one thing to do, and that was to make the people believe that the Daly faction had ferried a conspiracy, and hat the money had been put up by them.
"What did you say to that?" witness was

"What did you say to that?" witness was asked.
"Itold him," he replied, 'that it would be all right if he could fix it."
Witness detailed several other conversations which he had with Senator Clark after the exposure, in one of which the Senator said:
"Ido not owe these leflows anything I raid them all they asked, I am under no obligation to them, and I expect them to do as they agreed by me."
Witness mentioned the names of Charles W. Clark, We downer, B. ckford, Neul and others as

Witness mentioned the names of Charles W Clark, Wedeome, Bekford, Neil and others as persons Senator Clark said he might confer with, but the senator had not spoken of their having any special authority.

On crossegammation by Mr. Faulkner the witness said that he was a Republican, but was, to some extent, recognized as one of Senator Clark's special triends. He was very well equainted with a livin were working for Senator Clark's special triends. He was very well equainted with a livin were working for Senator Clark, and they were looking for all the assistance they could get.

Mr. Fauthkner read from the printed testimony of the witness taken before the Grand dury these sectiones.

These not taken any active ment is the wait orders.

mony of the witness taken before the Grand Jury these sentences.

These not taken any active part in the Senter was all taken any active part in the Senter Wyers, but in no macher in relation to any money to be used or employed to purchase any one. I did not say to ben that I could get \$10,000 for him to his vote for Mr. Clark or any other "Is that," Mr. Faulkner asked, "a correct statement of your evidence before the Grand

Jury?

The witness—It is not.

Mr. Faulkner—What statement dil you make before the trand Jury?

The witness—They wantdi me to state what I knew about the matter, and I said that I did not knew that I could grove anything.

Mr. Faulkner repeated the pattact from the tes incony, and the witness said that he had not made the statement is that way.

"How did you make it?" Mr. Faulkner persisted.

Michigan A. Leaten and I was a large the statement of the pattact of the pa Nisted
"I do not know. I slouply sublithat as far as was concerned I had nothing to do with it. I mean that I had nothing to do with handling

sel for the contestants. He denied that he had received or had any promise to receive a consideration for his testimony. Referring to the conversations with Myers the witness was asked whether he did not know that Myers was bitterly opposed to Clark's candidacy. He admitted that Myers came from a Daly locality. On being closely pressed the witness said that Myers had told him, at the first interview, that he could not vote for clark under any circumstances. He had reported that, substantially, to Charlie Clark, who told him to see Myers again and tell him that he (Charley) wanted to see him. He met Myers walking up the street and mentioned this to him, and Myers said: "I have been thinking this matter over, and you can tell Charlie Clark that if he will put \$10,000 in Whiteside's hands for me I may you for him or I may not." Astound the Country A Montana Demo-

in Whiteside's hands for me I may vote for him or I may not."

Mr. Fankher-And yet with this personal knowledge you went before the Grand Jury and made this statement. Did you know then that Myers had been there before you?

Witness-I did not.

Mr. Faulkner-Did you not know that you were brought there to contradict the testimony of Myers himself?

Witness-I did not know that fact.

The chairman gave the witness an opportunity to explain the contradiction in his testimony, but all the explanation given was that he did not care to say anything before the Grand Jury more than he was asked.

Mr. Faulkner asked the witness whether he preferred that the Grand Jury should not know all he knew, and his answer was that he did not care to say anything about it. He did not want to be mixed up in the matter.

Mr. Faulkner-Why have you changed in that respect?

Witness—I did not propose to come here and perjure myself before this body; and I simply made up my mind that if I was called here I would tell the truth.

Mr. Faulkner—Is it any worse to perjure yourself before this committee than it was to perjure yourself before the Grand Jury?

Witness—I did not suppose that I was perjurate yourself.

Mr. Faukner-You thought you were merely Mr. Faulkner—You thought you were merely evading the question.

Witness—I did not consider that I was perpuring myself in any way whatever.

At the close of Mr. Hewitt's restimony, the committee took a recess till 2 F. M.

Senator Clark and his son Charles were in carnest consultation with ex-Senator Faulkner when the session of the committee was resumed. The son appears to be about 25 years old, but he was one of his father's most active agents in the Senatorial campaign. He has neither whiskers nor mustache and, unlike his lather, wears eyeglasses.

oid, but he was one has a compaign. He has neither whiskers nor mustache and, unlike his tather, wears eveglasses.

He was put on the stand by counsel for the contestants and was questioned as to the letters written to him and Mr. Bickford and his lather, by E. L. P. Ector, who testified yester lay about them. Mr. Clark said he had those letters since he came to Washington and that he handed them to Mr. Faulkner. He had searched for them and had not found them. He said he had not destroyed them, as they were too valuable to him to do so, and he had no reason to believe that they were destroyed. It was proposed to examine Ector as to the contents of the letters, but the matter was nostponed till Monday, as young Mr. Clark thought they might be in New York, and he expected to go there to night.

Charles M. Jackson of Sait Lake City, Utah, was the next witness. He said that he was a newspaper man, and had been one for the last diften years. He had a conversation in Sait Lake City with Senator Clark, in which Clark usked him to vote for Mr. McCune as Senator. Counsel for contestants outlined what was desired to be proved by the witness. It was to the elect that in the conversation referred to Mr. Clark said that it was cus omary to use money in elections and instanced Senator Hanna of Ohio and himself as persons who had used money in their election. Witness was allowed to relate the conversation and said:

"Senator Clark asked me if I could conmittee will be so unanimous and so over whe!m-

was allowed to relate the conversation and said:

"Senator Clark asked me if I could conscientiously sui port Mr. McCune for the Senate, and said that Mr. McCune was a man very literal in his habits: that he was a man who never forgot his friends who did him a favor. He said that I was a poor man has I already tnewl, and that if I could see my way clear to vote for McCune, he McCune) would undoubtedly do something handsome by me, or words to that effect. He said that these matters always came out right; that it was customary to use money in elections, and he cited Senator Hanna of Onio and his own case, and said that he had used money in his election, alinding to one person hamed. Parker, I think, who had received money and had been very indiscreet in showing it around, and said that it would soon blow over."

The chairman—Was any amount mentioned?

Witness—No, sir no amount mentioned.

The cross-examination developed nothing

The cross-examination developed nothing and as there were no other witnesses present the committee adjourned till Wednesday next

AUDITOR FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Secretary of War Appoints Walter G. Coleman of the Florida Central Railrond. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Secretary of War to-day appointed Walter G. Coleman, general agent of the Florida Central Railroad, to be "Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago and Island of Guam." The President several mouths ago authorized the appointment of an auditor and two assistant auditors for the Philippines. The two assistant auditors have already gone to Manila, but the appointment of an auditor was deferred un il to-day. Mr. Coleman's duties will be to examine and settle all accounts pertaining to the evenues and receipts derived from the island end expenditures paid therefrom. All accounts pertaining to the Department of Customs will be assigned to one of the assistant auditors, and all post office accounts to the other assistant. The Auditor is directed to issue and personally sign all warrants for the payments of moneys by the Treasurer, which warrants are to be countersigned by the Governor General.

The regulations governing the collection and expenditure of moneys for the is ands provide that the Auditor shall preserve the forms for keeping and rendering all accounts. The Auditor is required to transmit to the Secretary of War, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month, a full and complete report of all moneys received during the preceding month, a statement of all advances made on werrants and an itemized statement of all distursements, and expenditures audited during the preceding month. The assistant auditors now serving were already employees of the Government when assigned to duty in the Philippines, and Mr. Coleman's appointment is the only one so far made directly from civil life for work of this kind. te assigned to one of the assistant auditors.

FARM LABOR IN THE SOUTH. An Abundance of It at Wages Averaging Sixty Cents a Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13-Testimony on South ern Agricultural topics was heard by the Industrial Commission this morning from J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn. The wit ness has extensive fruit growing interests in Georgia. His observations concerned chiefly the labor of fruit gathering.

In the South, said Mr. Hale, there is an

abundance of transient labor on "short call." willing to work eleven hours a day at fair wages. The laborer on cotton plantations worked about one hundred and fifty days in the year. Fruit farms kept the hands employed all the year around contrary to the general impression. The witness had found good white labor easy to obtain. For weeks at a time they had the services of young white people of a high class of intelligence who came to the fruit farms and camped out. Wages averaged about sixty cents per day; for women women and children twenty-five and forty cents. Mr. Ha e described in detail a system of "hotels" in which the employees were boarded at a cost each of about \$2.10 per week. Transportation had been made advantageous, sail the winness, by the untiring efforts of the railroads. Southern rates were much lower than rates in the North. At present, fruit growers pay \$205 per car to New York. Eighty per cent. of the carrying is done by the Southern Railway. Too much labor abounds in the South for careful agriculture. the year. Fruit farms kept the hands em-

R tiring Beard, Washington Navy Yard to home and wait orders.
Medical Inspector John C Wise, from the Naval Medical Examining Bosel, Washington Navy Yard, to thity as in ruber of R t rong Board, same day. Medical Director D Disamson to out as member Naval Medical Examining Fourt, Washington Navy Yard. Yard
Litutenant Commander T. S. Pheips, from the Independence to duty a the Navy Yard. Mare feland.
Lieure ant-Commander J. B. Collins to duty or
the independence as Faccus, a Other.
The independence of the Marine Corps, from the intercentedra as Peventra Onder.
First Lieutenant A. L. Maris, Marine Corps, fi
League Island 1. New York Navy Yard to comm
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and on arrival at San Juan to duty at that station

Army Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 - These army orders

tes inony, and the witness said that he had not made the statement in that way.

The widely name in "Mr. handkner persisted"
The not know. I shoply said that as far as I was concerned I had nothing to do with it. I mear that I had nothing to do with handling the money.

The contrader has between the witness's tesmony before the Grand Jury and his testimony before the Grand Jury and his testimony before the committee was pressed bard upon the witness, who appeared to be unable to explain it.

In reply to other questions the witness said that he had first mentioned what he knew on the subject a few days ago to Mr. Birney, con-

CUBANS STAND BY WOOD.

REMOVAL OF FISCAL MORA IS GENERALLY APPROVED.

Attempts to Create Sympathy for the De-posed Official Fail—"El Cubano" Ad-vises Gen. Wood to Continue His Policy. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

HAVANA, Jan. 13.-The dismissal of Federico Mora, Fiscal of the Supreme Court and chief of all the fiscals in the island, meets with the approval of the public in a surprising manner. It was expected that the customary protests would be made against Governor General Wood's summary action, but only the personal friends of Senor Mora appear to be aggrieved. The first reports of Mora's downfall attributed his trouble entirely to the writing of a letter to the Supreme Court urging the members of that body to protest against the action of Collector of Customs Bliss in insisting on an investigation of the cases of customs crookedness. Investigation shows that Mora, realizing his past inefficiency, and knowing that he would be removed, made an effort to seek an official death and pose as a martyr in behalf of

Men of influence visited Governor General Wood to-day and asked him for evidence of Mora's laxity. The Governor General merely pointed to the constantly accruing evidence in regard to the conduct of the prisons and courts and said that a perusal of this testimony, without comment, was sufficient to warrant Mora's dismissa!.

The Governor General's stand on this matter appears to have turned the tide of protest to one of approval. Every afternoon paper, except La Discusion, editorially approves the removal of Mora and congratulates Gen. Wood, telling him to keep up the good work. This comparatively trivial affair is really a great victory for Gen. Wood, because it shows how implicitly the people believe in him. At first they were somewhat startled that he should hit so high and so hard, but as soon as they realized his purpose they were

La Lucha says that the downfall of Mora is of no political significance. He was limited in his activity, says this paper, to merely trivial affairs and showed indifference to the larger policies to be determined by the intervening government. La Lucha adds that it is vain to attempt to create an atmosphere in favor of the dismissed official and against the American Government.

El Cubano urges Gen. Wood to keep up this policy, which, it says, although apparently harsh, is necessary in order to secomplish reforms. El Cubano goes on to say that Mora tried to pose as the champion of the inviolability of the law when he saw his downfall coming.

La Discusion thinks that Gen. Wood has made a mistake in the methods he has used. This journal makes no attempt to defend Mora. but says that Gen. Wood should have consulted Secretary of Justice Estevez before he took this decisive step. This is exactly what the Governor-General did, but La Discusion apparently had not heard of it.

Regarding the handling of the customs cases. Governor General Wood sent for the presiding Judge and told him distinctly that he should have every opportunity to give justice to both sides. He refused, however, to allow the Judge to have the records, which belong to the Treasury Department, as he was afraid they might the tampered with. The Governor General said in effect: "You can see the records daily and have

attested copies and photographs, but you cannot have the originals, because on them depends the whole case for the prosecution." This is the basis of the whole howl about the retention of evidence and the rottenness of the courts.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT INQUIRY Tolbe the Sole Business of the Extra Feb-

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre refterated yesterday the statement that District Attorney Gardiner had made previously that the Special Grand Jury summoned for the February term would devote itself exclusively to the consideration of the circulation of rumors designed to depress Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Mr. McIatyre further intimated that evidence had been accumulated which, in his pinton, would warrant the indictment of the persons accused.

Rapid Transit Company is not the only cor-Rapid Transit Company is not the only cor-poration whose stock values have been at-tacked. Other corporations have suffered as severely, and while the taking-up and prosecu-tion of such an investigation will be an expen-sive undertaking for the community, that con-sideration will unquestionably be offset by the valuable knowledge obtained of a species of crime that tends to unsettle values and destroy

onnidence.
The Special Grand Jury is not expected to confine uself to an investigation regarding the origin and circumtion of the tear rumors that kept Brocklyn Rapid Transit steadily on the origin and circulation of the bear rumors that kept Brooklyn Rapid Transit steadily on the downward scale until the depreciation culminated in the ante-Christmas panie. The investigation will go much further back than that and will attempt to bring to light the real instigators of the strike of the conductors and motormen of last aummer. As everybody knows, the number of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit employees belonging to the strikers' union was relatively small, yet the strike leaders did not hesitate to order out the members of their union and to talk and act as if they had the power to "tie up" the whole system. The District Attorney's office has been looking into the origin of the strike trouble with such aid as the law firm of Sheehan & Collin, representing the railroad company, has been able to lend, and the evidence of whatever nature accumulated will form a part of the material offered the Special Grand Jury for consideration.

The Texas Ordered to Join the Flagship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Orders were issued to-day by the Navy Department for the battleship Texas to proceed to San Juan, Puerto ship Texas to proceed to San Juan, Puerto Rico, to join the flugship New York. The two vessels while ruise in West Indian waters together. The Texas is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing repairs, and these will be expedited to enable her to get away this month. It has not been decided whether Capt, Charles D. Sigshee will remain in command of the Texas on her cruise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The receipts from customs at the port of Havana for the month of December were \$1,108,130, as follows: Import duties, \$180,174; export duties, \$27,375; ioreign tonnage dues, \$14,000; constwise tonnage dues, \$14,000; constwise tonnage dues, \$1257; fines, &c., \$202; harbor improvements tax, \$10,42; cattle inspection fees, \$3,020; storage and cartage charges, \$2,278; capitation tax, \$2,293; overtime work, \$1,103; consular fees, \$101; other sources, \$1,03; consular fees, \$101; other sources, \$1,03; other sources, the total collections exceeded those in any other month of the past year. month of the past year.

Thirty New Locomotives for the Reading. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13 .- The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has ordered from the Baldwin Locomotive Works thirty locomotives of the best type, to be completed as soon as possible. The company has also ordered 2,980 coal and gondo a cars from various makers and thirty standard passenger coaches.

"Deride Not Any Man's Infirmities."

Tell him, rather, how to get rid of them. Most infirmities come from bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has scrofula, salt rheum, humors, catarrh, dyspepsia or rheumatism should at once begin taking this medicine that the infirmity may be promptly removed. impure Blood - " I was troubled

with pimples, resulting from impure blood. Since taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, my blood is thoroughly purified and the pimples have disappeared. I am W. H. Mallins, Steuberwille, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Thomas Clyde. F. B. Thurber and Thomas A. Seurch Advocate Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The argument on the Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill before the Sub-Committee on Shipping of the Senate Commerce Committee was resumed at 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Line resumed his remarks which were interrupted by yesterday's adjourment. Referring to the comparative cost of operating and maintaining American and foreign vessels, Mr. Clyde quoted statistics from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation. showing that the expense of the American veseis is considerably the greater. He said that the cost of manning the vessel is 75 per cent. of the total expense, and referred to the larger wages that must be paid to American seamen. Mr. Clyde spoke of the allegations that have been made that the subsidy bill was drafted in the interests of vessels of 21 knots or more, and offered comparisons in expenses and subsidies to prove that vessels of from 11 to 14 knots would really be the greater beneficiaries.

In reply to a question from Senator Elkins In reply to a question from Senator Elkins. Mr. Clyde said that he thought the immediate result of the bill will be a gradual increase of 1,000,000 tons in American shipping, and that eventually our tonnage will be as great as that of England. He explained in addition that the reason England cannot retailate by subsidizing her shipping is that her tonnage is so much greater than ours that it would be impossible for her to pay an equal subsidy per ship.

dizing her shipping is that her tonnage is so much greater than ours that it would be impossible for her to pay an equal subsidy pership.

Mr. F. B. Thurber of New York, who represents the Union States Export Association, said that he is in favor of the subsidy bill, not as a shipbuilder or a shipowner, but because of its effect on trade interests.

Thomas A. Search, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, favored the passage of the bill on the ground, among others, that trade would follow the flag. That, he said, had been the experience of other nations in commercial extension, and the establishment of new lines of steamships, which was encouraged by the bill, would tend to augment the steadily increasing exports of manufactured articles. But 10 percent, of the toreign commerce of the United States was now carried in American vessels, while, if a proper share of the shipping trade were secured, many collateral industries would be benefited by the increased shipbuilding.

Mr. Search mentioned the great development of German commerce alloverthe globe through the subsidy system of that country, and urged the adoption of a similar system by Congress. The whole nation was concerned as to certain great facts in regard to the bill underconsideration and the policy its passage would in augurate. There were just three ideas underly ng it: First, that it would strongthen the nation's naval and military nower by prov ding transports and auxiliary cruisers to the Government and by training young Americans in seamanship, so that they could be transterred on short notice to men of war; second, that the Government would by those payments free itself of further cost in the discharge of its great business of carrying the mails; and, third, that it would be an important native industry, that of building ships, and extend the foreign trade of the United Stales. Any one of these considerations, he asserte!, was sufficient to justify the adoption of this policy by the Government, and all three taken together furnishe

SPOONER'S PHILIPPINES BILL. Similar to Legislation at the Time of the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- There is very general interest at the capital in the bill introduced by Senator Spponer of Wisconsin, en-titled: "A bill in relation to the suppression of insurrection in, and to the Government of the Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty concluded in Paris on the tenth day of December, 18:8."

Senator Spooner is one of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, and it is not his habit to introduce a bill or make a speech without first giving thought and study to the subject. He was not at the outset in favor of armed intervention in Cuba, nor did he favor the annexation of Hawaif. Moreover, he is one of those Senators who did not originally favor the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, and who thinks that but for the insurrection there the treaty of peace should have been defeated in the Senate. Mr. Spooner, however, recognizes the fact that the insurrection does exist, and it amounts to treason to give aid and comfort to the insurgents. He recognized also the fact that the insurrection must be suppressed before any steb is taken in the direction of setting up a govern-ment in the Philippines, either by the insur-gents of the United States, and he believes in backing up the President and the War Depart-ment to the fullest extent in the work of put-

backing up the President and the War Department to the fullest extent in the work of putting down the insurgants. Senator Spooner has given very close study to the Philippines question, and will shortly make a speech in support of the bill which he has introduced. The bill is drawn somewhat on the lines of the legislation enacted at the time of the Louislana purchase, an I Mr. Spooner's explanation of its terms and their adaptability to the present situation is eagerly awaited by the Senate. The text of Mr. Spooner's bill follows:

"Be it enacted, Ac., That when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands acquired from Spain by the treaty concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, shall have been completely suppressed by the military and the rayal forces of the United States, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of the said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

MICHIGAN LUMBERMEN COMPLAIN

Urge Retaliation Against Ontario for Prohibiting the Exportation of Logs. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. - An effort is about to

be begun by representatives of the Michigan lumber interests to break the embargo placed by the Ontario Government on the exportation of logs to the United States. Col. A. F. Bliss and Walter S. Eddy of Saginaw and Selwyn Eddy of Bay City, who are among the largest lumber mill owners in Michigan, arrived in Washington to-day for this purpose. They will visit Secretary Hay, accompanied by Senator McMillan, on Monday, and will ask him if there is any diplomatic reason why this Government should hesitate to bring retallatory measures against the Ontario Government under the Dingley Tariff law. The plan to retaliate is based on the assumption that the Anglo-American Joint High Commission is practically dead, and that the State Department does not expect that the

the State Department does not expect that the negotiations of the commission will be resumed. In case Secretary Hay gives a favorable answer they will have a conference with Secretary Gage.

Some months ago Mr. Gage was asked if the Treasury Department did not possessanuthority under the Tariff law to impose higher duties on canadian lumber for the reason that Ontario had prohibited the exportation of logs to this country. The Secretary was reluciant to give an answer, for the reason that the Joint High Commission was conducting delicate negotiations which it was deemed unwise to prejudice by precipitate action. He nevertheless referred the legal question involved to the Attorney-Goneral. No decision has ever been announced. If it is decided to retailate against Canada it will be necessary to proceed on a broad construction of the clause in the turiff law, which authorizes the Treasury Department to impose the additional import duties on goods which are the subject of an export tax in any country or dependency sending them to the United States. The difficulty is that Ontario did not placed an export duty on logs, but simply forlade exporting them. Some persons believe that the Treasury Department is invarianted in placing a prohibitive duty on all Canadian lumber.

The Michigan men who are here represent

ber.
The Michigan men who are here represent which are practically destroyed by the shutting down of the lumber mills, no logs from Ontario being available for sawing into lumber.

Capt. Craig Assigned to Command the New Cruiser Albany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Capt. Joseph E. Craig, U. S. N., Chief of the Naval Hydrographie Office in Washington, was to-day assigned phic Office in Washington, was to-day assigned to command the cruiser Albany, just completed at the Armstrong Works, Eiswick, England. Capt. Craig will go to England without dolay. The Albany will leave Hiswick some time next month for the United States. She will have an American crow. It was intended to assign Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Colwell to oury as her executive officer, but this has been changed, and he will remain in London as naval attache of the United States Embassy there until April L.

A CARD.

First Edition Exhausted. Second Edition on the Press.

The Abbey Salt 1900 Calendar.

There has been such a demand for this Calendar, which is one of the handsomest issued this year, that the first edition has been entirely exhausted, and the American Lithographic Co., of New York, is now working night and day to get out the second edition early in the week. We have been unable to send Calendars promptly to all who had sent for them for the above reason, but the demand will be filled without interruption in future. If you have not seen this beautiful Calendar send us four cents in stamps and you will receive one by return mail.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., Dept. G. 13 Murray St., New York City.

If your head aches, if your tongue is coated, if you have a bad taste in your mouth, if you are frequently dizzy, if you feel nausealed in the morning on rising, if your appetite is poor, if you are troubled with cold hands and feet, if your bowels are constipated, you need Abbey's

and you need it badly. A teaspoonful in a glass of water night and morning works wonders. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Abbey's

Effervescent

Salt.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent balt. At druggists'. 25c.,

50c. and \$1 per bottle. Send two s-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the mass.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Dept. G. 13 Murray St., New York

USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH.

GUAM PLEASED CAPT. M'CALLA.

He Says the Island Is Very Beautiful and Fertile-Praise for the Governor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Capt. McCalla, commanding the cruiser Newark, now in the Philippines, has written a letter to the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Navigation, in which he says: "On our way across the Pacific I found it necessary to stop at Guam for the purpose of coaling. The island is a very beautiful and fertile one and in the Governor and his assistant, Safford, you seem to have selected the right men for the places. All the officers at the station are doing their utmost to improve the condition of the people and in obtaining information which will make it better known. I feel sure that the Governor is exceptionally well fitted for the position and that his administration will bring great credit to the Navy Department and will be satisfactory to the country.

"As a sanitary measure, the necessity of piping water from the mountains to Agana and the adjointry will sage is present." Be such a niping water from the mountains to Agana and the adjoining villages is pressing. By such an improvement the shallow wells, all of them contaminated, could be filled in and the health of the natives would be improved. Could you have seen four natives splitting two sticks of timber with two-handled saws as I did, I am convinced you would have bought a steam saw with money out of your own pocket and despatched them by the first conveyance. patched them by the first conveyance.

"Looking at the question at a purely commercial noint of view, I feel satisfied that every dollar spent by the Government on the Island of Guam will be returned to our country a hundred foid. If smiling faces on the part of all whom we saw, as the Governor drove from the landing at P ti to the capital and return, were an indication of contentment and satisfaction with the methods recently adopted on the island, then I am certain that the new administration is already most successful."

A Begging Imposter Who Outfooted Police-

man Maxwell, A middle-aged man who walked with a crutch sat down last night on the sidewalk in front of Alderman Peter Holler's jewelry store at 66 Broadway, Williamsburg, and held out his hat for alms. On his caest was a tin sign on which was printed a statement that the on which was printed a statement that the wearer had been erippied by an explosion a few weeks ago. Poho-man Maxwell watched the man from a distance until he became convinced he was an imposter, and then he arrested him. The man seemed to be suffering great toture while he was being led along Broadway to Berry street.

In Berry street, near south Eighth, he suddenly to seed his crutch high above his head and ran like a deer along Berry street to South. And ran like a deer along Berry street to South Eighth street and down toward Wythe avenue. Maxwell followed. The furifive gained on him at first, but finally stumbled and was caught. He sold he was Thomas Ross of 104 Tiliary street, Brooklyn. He was locked up.

INDIANA'S LAWTON MONUMENT.

Subscriptions Coming in Promptly-Committee Wants to Raise \$100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13 .- The work of the local committee on the Lawton Monument Fund began to bear fruit to-day and the fund was increased by the addition of nearly two was increased by the addition of nearly two thousand dollars in answer to written requests sent out to citizens by the committee. One of the subscriptions amount to \$1.0 M and was made by the Columbia Club directors. Another subscription was made by former President Harris in, who sent the committee a check for \$50. The committee is sending requests to persons in all parts of the State and it is hoped to make the menument fund reach \$100,000 and to have plans for a monument submitted by March 1.

Mandalli de de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania Sensible Hint ₹ on Food from a California Woman.

"If you could hear all the experiences I have been at some pains to investigate, you would put a warning in the largest type on the boxes of Grape-Nuts and beg (?) consumers to limit themselves to the amount mentioned in the directions."

True you do say "Grape-Nuts food is condensed; cat but three or four heaping teaspoons at a meal;" but the food seemed to fill such a long-felt want, and every one found it so deliclous, either alone or in combination with some other materal, that overlooking the small type announcement of its being condensed, they have eaten too much, and when the body is repeatedly given more food than it can use, even if that food be most delicious, there is a natural revulsion, and the long-looked-for and valuable food is laid aside.

I advise persons who have had this experience to put Grape-Nuts on their menu again and eat never more than four teaspoonsful at a time. Then one gets the powerful rebuilding strength of the food NOTICE OF REAL ESTATE AUCTION and looks forward with zest to each coming to occur each day are printed in The Morning sun. This will meet one of your requirements if you are interested in Real Estate.—Adv.

TRIED FOR MAN! LIUGHIER.

Rochester Park Policeman Shoots a Young Man Outside His Jurisdiction.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13 .- William H. Davenport. one of the park policemen of Rochester, has been on trial for more than a week on a charge of manslaughter. On June 3 he shot and fatally wounded Frederick B. Prince, near Genesee Valley Park. He was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree. The District Attorney contended that Davenport was outside his jurisdiction when he fired the shot, and that he had no justification for firing, as assault in the second degree had not been committed. It was shown that Prince had only pulled a young man by the name of Goldstein from his wheel. The court charged that Davenport was outside his court charged that Davenport was outside his jurisdiction, that as a sault in the third degree was the only crime committed by Prince, and that consequently the shooting was not justifiable. The question as to whether or not it was excusable was left to the jury to decide. At noon to-day, after having been outwenty-four hours the jury reported that they could not agree and was discharged. The case will probably result in giving the park police the same jurisdiction as the regular city police instead of having their jurisdiction restricted to the parks and the approaches hereto.

CHICAGO'S TAX MUDDLE.

Effort to Secure a Repeal of the New Revenue Law-Property Owners Alarmed. CHICAGO, Jan. 13 .- A committee appointed at meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers' Associa ion to-day left to-night for Springfield to petition the Governor to ca'l an extra session the Lucialuture to rement the new Revenue When the law was enacted it was understood that assessments made under its provisions were to be of full cash value and that the tax levy would be limited to 5 per cent. of one-tenth of the assessed valuation. The Supreme Court yesterday decided the 5 per cent. limitation feature of the law to be unconstitu-

limitation feature of the law to be unconstitutional. With that clause of the law inoperative the taxing power of the city may make the
lavy under the old law, which permits the collection of 10 per cent, of one-fifth of the assessed valuation.

Every public fund is exhausted and it is believed, and in fact admitted at the City Hall,
that advantage will be taken of the Supreme
Court's decision to increase taxes. Taxes will
be in many cases more than doubled and the
Legislature is to be appealed to for hein to
prevent what will amount to practical confiscation of property. Meantime a bill of error
will be filed and steps taken to obtain a reversal of the Supreme Court's ruling.

OBITUARY.

Major John B. Guthrie of the Fifteenth Infantry, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday night. Major Guthrie was one of the youngest men of his grade in the Army and would soon have become a Lieutenant-Colonel. It was practi-cally certain that he would have become a Major-General of the regular service. He entered the service as an emisted man in the First Kentucky Volunteers in April, 1861, being at the time less than 17 years of age. A year later he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the same regiment, serving with distinction until the close of the war. when he was appointed a Second Lieuwhen he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular Army H- was badly wounded in the Cedar Woods at Stone River. From the close of the Civil War ustil the Spanish-American War h- s ryed almost constant y on the Western frontier. He commanied a battallon of the Thirteenth Infantry in its assault on San Juan Hill, and his conduct called forth the highest praise of his superiors. On the afternoon of July I he was severely wounded. He had not fully recovered and the wound hastened his death. By reas not his high character and fine a rainments the War Department designated him a member of the Government Exhibition at Buffelb. He was engaged on this work at the time of his death. Robert L. Cumming, formerly a dry goods engaged on this work at the time of his death.

Robert L Cumming, formerly a dry goods merchant in this city, died yesterday at their tenbam, buggand, where he had been re I fing for the past four years. Mr. Cumming was born in Scotland over seventy years ago, but came with other members of the family to this country when IO years old, the family settling in Chautauqua county, in this State, He began his business career in Buffato, subsequently moving to this city, where he was established in business for over forty years. He retired in 1884, having up to that time been associated for many years and up to the time of his rethring from business with H. B. Claffin & Co. He is survived by his widow and his only son, A. P. Cumming, a lawyer of this city.

The Hon John C, Adams of Newburgh died

P. Cumming, a lawyer of this city.

The Hon, John C. Adams of Newburgh died suddenly of heart disease on Friday night. He was President of the Consumers' Gas Company, was Supervisor many years, Harbor Master in New York from 1897 to 1870. Postmaster eight years, Alderman several years, Member of Assembly three terms, trustee of Washington's headquarters, director of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, and connected with other entoprises. He was born in Tivoli, Duchess county, May 16, 1836. He leaves a widow and one married daughter.

Inley Vienna diad in New Colones vestaday. widow and one married daughter.
Juley Vienne died in New Orleans yesterday, aged 77. He was of an old creole family and held the office of cierk of court for nearly sixty years from 1849 to 1848, when debility compeled him to resign. This long service was twice interrupted by war; in 1847, when he voluntoered for the Mexican War, serving as able-de-comp on the staff of one of the American generals, and in 1891, when he company in the Crescent Regiment of the Confederate Army.

Confederate Army.
John H. Bruning, one of the pioneer merchants of Mount Vernon, N. V., died yesterday, 74 years old. For more than fifty years he kept a general store on the Kingsbridge road. He amassed a fortune estimated at \$150,000. He was one of the original stockholders of the Adam's Express Company and still held his interest at the time of his death, having refused many offers to sell. A widow, a daughter and son, ex-Anterman Charles H. Bruning survive him.

BEST& C

Sale of Babies' Dresses.

Not a lot of goods made for a "bargain sale"—but selections from our regular stock, of styles we have decided to discontinue-all good materials, neatly made and daintily trimmed.

Long Slips.

Former Prices. 75c. 80c. 85c. \$1.15 1.35

Short Dresses. Former Prices. 90c. \$1.10 75c. 1.68 \$1.25. 1.45.

60-62 West 23d St.

LINUS HOYT 96 YEARS OLD. Resident of Norwalk, Conn., Has a Family

Reunion. NORWALE, Conn., Jan. 13. -Linus Hoyt, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. Hester A. Fancher. on Westport avenue, will celebrate the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth to-morrow. To commemorate this event there was a family gathering of four generations to-day. This reunion brough together the twentyseven direct descendants of the aged manseven direct descendants of the aged man, which his undersity and eleven great-grandchildren. Mr. Hoyt was born in Pount Ritge, N. Y., on Jan. 14, 1894, and is a direct descendant of Lyman Hoyt, who was born in England in 1885. The latter's son Walter became a resident of Norwark, where he died to 18 %, leaving a son. Zeruthatel, in whose line Gen, William Tecumseh Sherman was descended. Eight generations lived and died between Lyman and Linus.

Mr. Hoyt is rather feable. His memory is failing, but when aroused he will relate incidents that happened eighty years ago with remarkable accuracy.

The Rev. William J. Magu re, pastor of the church of St. Benedict at Morris Park L. I. has, it was reported in Brooklyn yesterday. been appointed by Bishop McDonnell the suc-cessor to the late Father Kiely as pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration at Jarcy avenue and Hoper street, William-burg. He is 39 years old and was born in Brooklyn. He is a brother to former Assistant District Attorney John C. Magure.



Interiors to order-When'so desired, weattend to the Decorations, the Furniture, the Upholstery-everything; such a plan insures harmony of treatment and a single instead of a divided responsibility. Dwelling Houses, Clubs, Hotels-designs

and estimates upon request. Schmitt Brothers,





